

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

QUALITY INVESTMENT PROPERTIES )  
SANTA CLARA, LLC, )  
Plaintiff, )  
v. )  
SERRANO ELECTRIC, INC, et al., )  
Defendants. )

Case No.: C 09-5376 LHK (PSG)  
**ORDER GRANTING-IN-PART  
MOTION TO COMPEL**

Before the court is Defendant Serrano Electric, Inc.'s ("Serrano") motion to compel Quality Investment Properties Santa Clara, LLC ("Quality") to organize, index, and label documents. For the reasons below, Serrano's motion is GRANTED-IN-PART and DENIED-IN-PART.

On December 10, 2010, Serrano served its first request for production of documents to Quality. On January 10, 2011, Quality served its written response objecting to certain requests and indicating that it would produce non-privileged documents.

According to Quality, Quality prepared to produce the documents using the following procedure. Quality established an .ftp site into which Quality personnel deposited their

1 documents.<sup>1</sup> Within this .ftp site, Quality established folders with names either describing the  
2 types of documents contained in the folder or corresponding to Serrano's document requests. The  
3 documents were then downloaded onto Quality's outside counsel's computer network in the same  
4 order and format as organized on the .ftp site. The documents were then processed for production  
5 and put on two data disks.

6 On February 7, 2011, Quality produced two data disks containing 82 folders containing  
7 11,796 responsive documents and no privilege log. These folders were labeled with sequential  
8 numbers. The folders contained 43,368 .tiff images, one for each page in each document, and  
9 .opt or "load" files, which Quality claims can be used in conjunction with "any standard litigation  
10 support software" to compile the .tiff images into readable multi-page documents.<sup>2</sup>

11 On February 25, 2011, Serrano filed its motion to compel, arguing that these documents  
12 need either to be produced as they are kept in the usual course of business or organized and  
13 labeled to correspond to the categories in the request. Serrano also argued that because no  
14 privilege log was produced, privilege was waived and any withheld documents should be  
15 produced. Alternatively, Serrano demands that Quality produce a privilege log. Serrano also  
16 requests that the trial date and the discovery cut-off date be continued, and seeks sanctions.

17 After the motion was filed, on February 25, 2011, Quality provided Serrano with a list  
18 matching the bates numbers of the produced documents with the category of document or the  
19 request to which they corresponded.<sup>3</sup> On March 7, 2010, Quality produced a 55-page privilege  
20 containing almost 300 entries.

## 21 I. LEGAL STANDARDS

22 Unless otherwise ordered or stipulated, "the party to whom the request is directed must  
23 respond in writing within 30 days after being served."<sup>4</sup> "A party must produce documents as they

---

24  
25 <sup>1</sup> See 3/15/11 Opp'n at 6:6-24 (Docket No. 63).

26 <sup>2</sup> See 3/15/11 Opp'n at 9:7-9 (Docket No. 63).

27 <sup>3</sup> See 3/15/11 Joel M. Long Decl. Ex. A (Docket No. 65). According to Serrano the motion  
28 was filed at 4:16 p.m. on February 25, 2011 and the list was faxed at 5:22 p.m. 3/22/11 Reply Mot  
To Compel at n.1 (Docket No. 70).

<sup>4</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(A).

are kept in the usual course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the request.”<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, “if a request does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, a party must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.”<sup>6</sup>

“When a party withholds information otherwise discoverable by claiming that the information is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material, the party must . . . describe the nature of the documents, communications, or tangible things not produced or disclosed — and do so in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable other parties to assess the claim.”<sup>7</sup> In determining whether privilege is waived because a privilege log was not produced, the court, using the 30-day period as a default guideline, should make a case-by-case determination, taking into account the following factors:

1. the degree to which the objection or assertion of privilege enables the litigant seeking discovery and the court to evaluate whether each of the withheld documents is privileged (where providing particulars typically contained in a privilege log is presumptively sufficient and boilerplate objections are presumptively insufficient);
2. the timeliness of the objection and accompanying information about the withheld documents (where service within 30 days, as a default guideline, is sufficient);
3. the magnitude of the document production;
4. and other particular circumstances of the litigation that make responding to discovery unusually easy (such as, here, the fact that many of the same documents were the subject of discovery in an earlier action) or unusually hard.<sup>8</sup>

“These factors should be applied in the context of a holistic reasonableness analysis, intended to forestall needless waste of time and resources, as well as tactical manipulation of the rules and the discovery process. They should not be applied as a mechanistic determination of whether the information is provided in a particular format.”<sup>9</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(E)(i).

<sup>6</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(E)(ii).

<sup>7</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(A).

<sup>8</sup> See *Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Ry. Co. V. U.S. Dist. Court for Dist. of Mont.*, 408 F.3d 1142, 1149 (9th Cir. 2005).

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

## II. DISCUSSION

### A. DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION AND FORMAT

Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) requires that parties meet and confer to prepare a discovery plan to present to the court prior to the case management conference.<sup>10</sup> This discovery plan must state the parties views and proposals on, among other issues, “any issues about the disclosure or discovery of electronically stored information, including the form or forms in which it should be produced.”<sup>11</sup>

On March 12, 2010, the parties submitted the Report of Rule 26(f) Planning Meeting, which states that the parties had met and conferred and would submit their proposed discovery plan in 120 days if the case did not settle before then.<sup>12</sup> A review of the docket indicates that no discovery plan was submitted to the court. At oral argument, counsel for Serrano admitted that the parties never met and conferred regarding the form in which electronically-stored documents should be produced, an admission counsel for Quality did not dispute.<sup>13</sup>

Neither of the parties in this action fulfilled its Rule 26(f) obligation to meet and confer about a discovery plan. As a result, Quality has now produced documents in a form that Serrano claims is not compatible with Serrano’s system for reviewing documents. Had there been a candid discussion about the form in which documents should be produced, the events precipitating this motion could have been avoided. Instead, rather than the parties each controlling its own fate by negotiating an agreement each could live with, the court must now decide which one of the parties will invest further resources to correct these mistakes.<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f)(1).

<sup>11</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f)(3).

<sup>12</sup> See 3/12/11 Report of Rule 26(f) Planning Meeting (Docket No. 20).

<sup>13</sup> See FTR, April 5, 2011, 10:03:55 - 10:04:22.

<sup>14</sup> As my colleague has recently — and rightly — noted: (1) “The argument that an ESI Protocol cannot address every single issue that may arise is not an argument to have no ESI Protocol at all;” (2) “[T]he clear thrust of the discovery-related rules, case law, and commentary suggests that ‘communication among counsel is crucial to a successful electronic discovery process.’” *In re Facebook PPC Advertising Litigation*, No. 09-3043, 2011 WL 1324516, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2011) (citing *Romero v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 271 F.R.D. 96, 109 (E.D. Pa. 2010)).

1 Serrano complains that the form of the production does not comply with the Rule 34  
2 requirement that documents be (1) produced as they are kept in the usual course of business or (2)  
3 organized and labeled to correspond to the categories in the request.

4 Quality argues that because it stores its documents electronically, and the documents were  
5 produced electronically, it complied with the first requirement. Quality's description of its  
6 procedures for processing the documents into .tiff and load files, however, makes clear that the  
7 documents were not kept in those formats in the usual course of business. As just one example,  
8 Quality's declarants have presented no information establishing that the metadata that Quality  
9 provided would identify from whose files a given document was collected.

10 Quality further argues that because the documents on the .ftp site were organized into  
11 informatively-labeled folders, it also complied with the second requirement. When produced,  
12 however, the documents also were not organized and labeled to correspond to the categories in the  
13 discovery request. Quality has subsequently provided Serrano with a list identifying documents  
14 by category or by the corresponding discovery request. The supplemental list, however, fails to  
15 correct that deficiency because the list is not sufficiently specific. For example, it is unclear  
16 which document request corresponds to the categories of documents with the file title "SLA  
17 Credits, Paul C" or "Outage Triage, Paul C" and no documents are listed as corresponding to  
18 Request for Production 1, 2, or 3.<sup>15</sup> Thus, Quality has not organized and labeled every document  
19 according to the categories in the discovery requests.

20 In light of the foregoing, the court concludes that Quality has not complied with its  
21 obligations under Rule 34. Accordingly, no later than April 25, 2011, Quality shall re-produce  
22 its documents consistent with a specification agreed upon by the parties.<sup>16</sup> If the parties are unable  
23 to reach agreement, no later than May 2, 2011, Quality shall, for each document it produces,  
24 identify the categories in each document request(s) to which the document is responsive.

---

25  
26  
27 <sup>15</sup> See Long Decl. Ex. A; 2/25/11 Jill K. Rizzo Decl. Ex. B. (Document No. 56-2).

28 <sup>16</sup> For starters, the court suggests that Mr. Voccia visit Mr. Arnold — without the lawyers present — and explain how the data already produced can be loaded into Serrano's litigation database and then searched.

1 **B. PRIVILEGE LOG**

2       Quality produced its privilege log almost three months after the request for production was  
 3 served. In determining whether the untimely production of the privilege log waived privilege for  
 4 those documents, the court must consider the factors listed above. First, the objections served on  
 5 January 10, 2011 are boilerplate objections that do not provide the type of information found in a  
 6 privilege log.<sup>17</sup> Second, the objections were served 31 days after the request was served, only a  
 7 very small deviation from the required 30-day production deadline. Third, the document  
 8 production was sizable, 11,796 documents produced and almost 300 documents withheld. Finally,  
 9 the court considers other factors making production easier or harder. Quality provides some  
 10 information indicating that production was harder: the intervening holidays, its general counsel  
 11 was out of the country during the last two weeks of December, the breadth of the requests, and  
 12 the resulting size of the production.<sup>18</sup> In light of these factors and the unsatisfying record of the  
 13 meet and confer, the court finds that the delay in producing the privilege log was reasonable and  
 14 therefore privilege was not waived.<sup>19</sup>

15 **C. SANCTIONS**

16       Under Civ. L.R. 7-8, any motion for sanctions must be separately filed. Both Serrano and  
 17 Quality make requests for sanctions, but neither party has properly brought a motion for sanctions  
 18 compliant with Civ. L.R. 7-8.

19 **D. CONTINUANCE**

20       Serrano's request for a continuance of the trial date and the discovery cut-off is not  
 21 properly before this court because it is outside the scope of the referral to the magistrate judge. If  
 22  
 23  
 24

---

25 <sup>17</sup> See 2/25/21 Rizzo Decl. Ex. C. (Document No. 56-3).

26 <sup>18</sup> See 3/15/11 Opp'n at 8:5-16. (Docket No. 63).

27 <sup>19</sup> In its reply, Serrano argues the court should compel production of withheld documents for  
 28 several reasons related to deficiencies in the privilege log. These new arguments, some of which may  
 be mooted by this order, were not raised in the motion, and thus Quality has not had an opportunity  
 to respond. If Serrano seeks to pursue these arguments, they should be properly brought before the  
 court in a new motion.

1 Serrano seeks a continuance, it must request a continuance from the presiding judge, Judge Koh.

2 Dated: April 11, 2011

3   
4 PAUL S. GREWAL  
5 United States Magistrate Judge  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28